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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/812,406	03/26/2004	Nobuyuki Takase	3599-000004/CO	1285
27572	7590	04/22/2005		
HARNESS, DICKEY & PIERCE, P.L.C.		EXAMINER		
P.O. BOX 828		MORILLO, JANELL COMBS		
BLOOMFIELD HILLS, MI 48303		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		1742		

DATE MAILED: 04/22/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/812,406	TAKASE ET AL.
	Examiner Janelle Combs-Morillo	Art Unit 1742

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 February 2005.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-4 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-4 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bekki et al (US 6,716,390).

Bekki teaches an aluminum alloy extruded material comprising (in weight%): 2.6-5% Si, 0.15-0.3% Mg, 0.3-2% Cu, 0.05-1% Mn, 0.2-1.5% Fe, 0.2-2.5% Zn, 0.005-0.1% Cr, and 0.005-0.05% Ti (column 10 claim 1, etc.), which overlaps the presently claimed ranges of Si, Mg, Cu, Fe, Mn, and Cr. Though Bekki does not teach an overlapping range of Zn, Bekki teaches that it is known that additions of Zn are known to decrease corrosion resistance (column 5 lines 58-60). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to minimize the level of Zn in said alloy in order to improve corrosion resistance. Because the level of Zn is recognized as a result-effective variable, i.e., a variable which achieves a recognized result, the determination of the optimum or workable ranges of said variable might be characterized as routine experimentation.

In re Antonie, 559 F.2d 618, 195 USPQ 6 (CCPA 1977), See also *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980).

Concerning the instant claim language of “excelling in caulking properties”, the examiner asserts that where the claimed and prior art products are identical or substantially identical in structure or composition, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes, a

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prima facie case of either anticipation or obviousness has been established. *In re Best*, 562 F.2d 1252, 1255, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977). “When the PTO shows a sound basis for believing that the products of the applicant and the prior art are the same, the applicant has the burden of showing that they are not.” *In re Spada*, 911 F.2d 705, 709, 15 USPQ2d 1655, 1658 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Because the prior art teaches a substantially overlapping alloy composition, processed in a substantially similar manner, then substantially the same properties, such as caulking properties, are also expected to result.

Overlapping ranges have been held to be a prima facie case of obviousness, see MPEP § 2144.05. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to select any portion of the range, including the claimed range, from the broader range disclosed in the prior art, because the prior art finds that said composition in the entire disclosed range has a suitable utility. Because Bekki teaches an overlapping alloying range, it is held that Bekki has created a prima facie case of obviousness of the presently claimed invention.

3. Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 09-176769A (JP'769).

JP'769 teaches an aluminum alloy for extrusion molding comprising (in wt%): 3.0-6.0% Si, 0.1-1.0% Mn, 0.4-1.0% Mg, optionally one or more from: 0.15-2.0% Cu, 0.05-0.30% Cr, 0.1-1.0% Fe, 0.01-0.10% Ti, and typically 0.00-0.01% Zn (see examples Table 2-1), which overlaps the instant ranges of Si, Mn, Cu, Cr, Fe, and Zn.

Though the minimum range of Mg taught by JP'769 of 0.4% does not fall within the presently claimed maximum of 0.39% Mg, a prima facie case of obviousness exists where the claimed ranges and prior art ranges do not overlap but are close enough that one skilled in the art

would have expected them to have the same properties. *Titanium Metals Corp. of America v. Banner*, 778 F.2d 775, 227 USPQ 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985). Because 0.4% Mg is held to be close enough that one skilled in the art would have expected them to have the same properties as 0.39% Mg, it is held that JP'769 has created a prima facie case of obviousness of the presently claimed invention. Overlapping ranges have been held to be a prima facie case of obviousness, see MPEP § 2144.05.

Concerning the instant claim language of “excelling in caulking properties”, because the prior art teaches an overlapping alloy composition, processed in a substantially similar manner, then substantially the same properties, such as caulking properties, are also expected to result (see also above discussion).

Response to Amendment

4. In the response filed on February 1, 2005, applicant amended claims 1 and 2 and added new claims 3 and 4. The examiner agrees that no new matter has been added. Applicant’s argument that the present invention is allowable over the prior art of record because Bekki does not teach an alloy with less than 0.02% Zn has not been found persuasive. Though Bekki prefers a higher content of Zn, Bekki still teaches motivation to minimize the amount of zinc in said alloy (see above rejection).

Conclusion

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Janelle Combs-Morillo whose telephone number is (571) 272-1240. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 am- 6:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Roy King can be reached on (571) 272-1244. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ROY KING
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1700

JCM
April 18, 2005